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TOKELAU

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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TOKELAU 1/

I. GENERAL

1. Tokelau, a Non-Self-Governing Territory administered by New Zealand, consists of three small atolls in the South Pacific (Nukunonu, 4.7 square kilometres; Fakaofo, 4.0 square kilometres; and Atafu, 3.5 square kilometres) with a total land area of approximately 12.2 square kilometres. Nukunonu, the central atoll, is 92 kilometres from Atafu and 64 kilometres from Fakaofo. Western Samoa, 480 kilometres to the south, is the nearest sizeable neighbour.

2. Tokelauans are Polynesians with linguistic, family and cultural links with Western Samoa. According to the 1991 census, the total population of Tokelau was 1,577, a decrease of 113 compared with 1986. There were 543 inhabitants on Atafu, 437 on Nukunonu and 597 on Fakaofo. The constraints of atoll life and limited opportunities have led some 3,000 Tokelauans to settle abroad, particularly in New Zealand and Western Samoa.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. General

3. Tokelau is administered under the Tokelau Act, 1948, and its amendments. 2/ Tokelauans are New Zealand citizens under the provisions of the New Zealand Citizenship Act, 1977.

4. It will be recalled that under the Tokelau Act, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Zealand may appoint the Administrator of Tokelau for a three-year term. Mr. Brian Absolum, the current Administrator, assumed office on 1 February 1992.

5. His responsibilities for the day-to-day administration of the Territory are in practice delegated to the Official Secretary, who heads the Office for Tokelau Affairs which constitutes the headquarters of the Tokelau Public Service. The post of Official Secretary has, for several years, been held by a Tokelauan. For administrative and communications reasons, that office had been based at Apia, Western Samoa. (For further details, see para. 8.)

6. In its most recent report, the administering Power states that given the difficulties caused by separation from, and by poor communications with, the atolls, there were plans to transfer the Tokelau Liaison Office at Apia to Tokelau.

7. It will be recalled that the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau had already approved a plan to relocate the Office for Tokelau Affairs to the Territory over a five-year period as soon as sufficient improvements in communications within Tokelau and between Tokelau and the outside world were completed. When the Office is relocated to Tokelau, it will be the first time since 1889 that the Administration is resident in Tokelau itself.

8. In December 1992, New Zealand announced that the headquarters of the Tokelau Public Service would be moved from Apia to Tokelau, that a Tokelauan Liaison Office would be established at Apia and that Tokelauans would assume the day-to-day administration of their affairs from New Zealand (see also para. 25). 3/

9. The Government of Western Samoa gives considerable assistance to Tokelau. Besides the service it provides to the Office for Tokelau Affairs, it gives Tokelauans access to secondary and vocational institutions and medical facilities.

B. Legislative developments

10. Tokelau's legislative system is based on the Tokelau Act, 1948, as amended. New Zealand statutes apply to Tokelau only where explicit reference is made to the Territory and, in practice, no New Zealand legislation is extended to Tokelau without Tokelauan consent. The Governor-General of New Zealand is empowered to make regulations for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, after due process of consultation.

11. In the early 1980s, in response to a study that concluded that Tokelau lacked a coherent legal system and that major reform was needed, a Tokelau Law Project was undertaken, which is still continuing, funded by the Tokelau budget and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The aim of the project is to create a body of law that will give due recognition to Tokelauan custom and grant legal authority to local institutions. The process involves ascertaining Tokelau's wishes through consultations between New Zealand and Tokelauan representatives, who have formed a special committee for the purpose.

12. The first amendment to Tokelau legislation resulting from the Law Project was the Tokelau Amendment Act, 1986. 4/

13. The current annual report states that all laws or rules affecting Tokelau are now made either by the Tokelauans or at their request and with their consent.

14. All three atolls have statutory power to enact their own local laws.

Judiciary

15. The New Zealand High Court exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Territory. The faipule of each atoll (see para. 22) also serves as its Commissioner, responsible for arbitrating and resolving disputes under local law.

C. Territorial government

16. The principal institution of government in Tokelau is the General Fono, which establishes policies for the administration of the Territory, takes decisions on the allocation of budgetary resources and makes policy decisions in all areas affecting Tokelauan life. The General Fono consists of

15 representatives of each atoll chosen by its respective taupulega (Council of Elders). The three taupulega are presided over by the faipule, who are the three joint chairmen of the General Fono. No major policy question is approved by the Administrator or the Minister for Foreign Affairs without the endorsement of the General Fono.

17. In December 1992, the New Zealand Minister for External Relations and Trade announced that the time had come to delegate formally to Tokelau's political institutions New Zealand's authority for administration of the executive government of Tokelau. While New Zealand would retain authority to intervene should the need arise, Tokelau had decided to establish a Council of Faipule to provide government when the General Fono was not in session. The Faipule would select one of their number to be a Ulu o Tokelau (titular leader of Tokelau) for a rotational term of one year. The Minister further stated that Tokelau would, for the first time, have a recognized leader of government. 3/

18. There are ongoing discussions between the General Fono and the New Zealand Government on Tokelau's future political status (see paras. 30-40).

19. The new Administrator paid his first visit to Tokelau in May 1992 where he attended the General Fono on Nukunonu and met with other village councils. The function of New Zealand officials at meetings of the General Fono is purely advisory.

Atoll government

20. On each of the three atolls, the principal organ of administration is the taupulega or Council of Elders. The two most important figures are the faipule and the pulenuku. The taupulega is composed differently on each atoll. On Atafu, the taupulega is composed of the head of each family group, together with the faipule and pulenuku. On Fakaofo, it comprises the faipule, the pulenuku and village elders. The taupulega of Nukunonu consists of elders and the nominated heads of extended families, the faipule and the pulenuku.

21. The pulenuku are equivalent to the village mayors. They are responsible for the day-to-day administration of village affairs, the scheduling of work, the supplying of water and, in some instances, the resolving of land disputes.

22. The faipule are joint chairmen of the General Fono and represent each atoll in its dealings with the Administrator, the Official Secretary and the officers of the Tokelau Public Service. They preside at meetings of the respective taupulega. The faipule also represent Tokelau at regional meetings and conferences. The failantuhi (village clerks appointed by the taupulega of each atoll) keep records of meetings and transactions of the taupulega.

23. The faipule and pulenuku are elected by secret ballot and universal suffrage for three-year terms. The next elections were scheduled for January 1993. In recent years, all of the faipule and pulenuku have visited New Zealand for discussions with the Prime Minister and other officials on the political future of the Territory and to broaden their awareness of the general operation of government.

D. Public service

24. The Tokelau Public Service is composed of departments of Administration, Health, Education, Agriculture and Fisheries, Public Works and Finance. It is administered by the New Zealand State Services Commissioner, who has the authority, under the Tokelau Amendment Act 1967, to make appointments, ensure a proper standard of efficiency and, with the approval of the Governor-General, make regulations as to pay, allowances, discipline, control and management.

25. In December 1992, the New Zealand Minister for External Relations and Trade announced that the Fono had asked the New Zealand State Services Commissioner to delegate his existing responsibility for the Tokelau Public Service to qualified persons from Tokelau and New Zealand in order to give Tokelauans a more direct say in how their public service is run. The Minister understood that the State Services Commissioner was prepared to do so on the assumption that the apolitical nature of the public service and other essential standards would be maintained. 3/

26. The Minister further stated that it was likely that there would be a significant change in the Tokelau Public Service. As noted above, the headquarters of the government departments will be moved from Apia to Tokelau, a Tokelau Liaison Office will be established at Apia, and the structure of the public service will be changed to take account of the political development that is taking place.

27. During the period under review, the Tokelau Public Service employed a total of 289 persons (156 permanent employees, 24 temporary employees and 109 casual staff). All were Tokelauans, with the exception of some Samoan members of the office at Apia. In addition, a doctor from Tuvalu, three United Nations volunteers and a New Zealand adviser were working under contract.

28. Directors of the Tokelau Public Service and the Official Secretary pay regular visits to Tokelau by ship, a round trip which normally takes at least a week. The time involved creates practical difficulties for the administration of the Territory and limits the number of public servants able to attend courses overseas. The transfer of the Office for Tokelau Affairs to the Territory itself is expected to eliminate some of these problems.

29. Training awards were granted to members of the Tokelau Public Service by UNDP, the University of the South Pacific, the South Pacific Commission (SPC), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation.

E. Future status of the Territory

30. The Government of New Zealand is committed to assisting Tokelau attain a greater degree of self-government and economic self-sufficiency. While no timetable has been set, the New Zealand Government has regularly reminded the representatives of Tokelau of the desirability of continued progress towards self-government. It is the stated intention of the administering Power, however, to be guided by the wishes of the Tokelauan people.

31. The New Zealand Minister for External Relations and Trade noted in December 1992 that the people of Tokelau had been managing their own affairs to a great extent for some years, but that both they and the New Zealand Government had concluded that the time had come to delegate formally to Tokelau's political institutions the authority New Zealand held for administration of the executive government of Tokelau.

32. The Minister considered this involvement would give the people of Tokelau a greater capacity to govern themselves and confidence in doing so. Both parties had recognized, however, that given Tokelau's size, extreme isolation and lack of human and other resources, it would be premature at that stage for Tokelau to assume full self-government and for New Zealand to relinquish its responsibility for Tokelau.

33. The people of Tokelau have repeatedly expressed the desire to retain their special relationship with New Zealand. At its 651st meeting, on 4 June 1992, the Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance, heard a message delivered by the representative of New Zealand on behalf of the three faipule. According to the message, Tokelau was continuing its efforts to strengthen the role of its local institutions and to assume more responsibility for its own affairs. While Tokelau would like that process to proceed more quickly, it recognized that its unique characteristics and constraints precluded such developments. The message noted that one constraint was the location of the political leadership in Tokelau while the senior administrative section of its public service was situated at Apia, Western Samoa. The faipule noted that Tokelau had reached a certain degree of self-government, but that it lacked a formally constituted government structure.

34. The faipule stated that in May 1992 the General Fono had consented to the following proposals by the Administrator:

(a) New Zealand should enact legislation to give due recognition to the General Fono as the policy and lawmaker for Tokelau;

(b) New Zealand should, by enactment, establish a Council of Faipule (composed of the three faipule) which would run the business of the Territory on a daily basis and be empowered to make policy decisions affecting Tokelau as a whole;

(c) Responsibility should be given to village councils to implement less skilled programmes, currently undertaken by the Tokelau Public Service, in the areas of public works, agriculture, fisheries, health and administration.

35. The faipule stated that the above-mentioned issues had been assigned to a working group of special advisers from New Zealand and Tokelau to make recommendations.

36. The message further stated that the General Fono had endorsed the transfer of the Office for Tokelau Affairs from Apia to Tokelau on a decentralized basis and that it was essential that all three atolls take equal responsibility in hosting part of the senior elements of its public service. It considered that since the programme ran parallel to the development of a formally recognized government structure, and that it was necessary for this to be put in place

before the actual transfer of senior staff, the ongoing government mechanism should be set up before the directors were actually transferred.

37. The faipule were seriously concerned with climatic pattern changes and global warming which could have a negative impact on the Territory, and it commended the French Government for its suspension of nuclear testing on Mururoa atoll, which it hoped would lead to a permanent conclusion of activities. Tokelau had been actively involved in the preparatory meetings for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and considered that it was for the industrialized nations to curb activities that compounded their fears.

38. The faipule informed the Subcommittee that they would continue to play an active role in regional affairs and to participate in international meetings as appropriate. They considered the experience acquired from such participation would assist in their progression to developing a national identity.

39. The faipule assured the Subcommittee that Tokelau was playing its part to meet the requirements of the Declaration but that it was equally important to meet the unique character of their society.

40. According to press reports, Tokelauans believe that decolonized islands in the Pacific region had inherited alien political and administrative structures at odds with their traditional systems of government. Any change, they argued, should come slowly. In that regard, in November 1992, the Official Secretary reiterated that the people of Tokelau "do not wish to move away from New Zealand now or in the immediate future". 5/

III. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. General

41. The economy of Tokelau is basically at a subsistence level. Its further development is limited by the Territory's lack of top soil and land-based resources, its small size and isolation. Apart from the salaries of public service employees, the main sources of income are sales of copra, stamps, souvenir coins and handicrafts and remittances from Tokelauans resident abroad, mainly in New Zealand. Most of the funds for Tokelau's imports of goods and services come from assistance provided by the administering Power.

42. There are cooperative stores on each atoll which carry basic supplies. The Tokelau Public Service Administration works closely with the Store Committee on each atoll to improve the management of the stores and to reduce the cost of goods. An increasing percentage of the goods now sold in Tokelau is imported directly from manufacturers in New Zealand, Australia and Fiji, rather than purchased through wholesale outlets at Apia.

B. Public finance

43. Tokelau's public revenue comes from New Zealand budgetary support and from various local charges, sales and fees. Total budgetary support, special grants, development assistance and disaster relief totalled $NZ 6.6 million 6/ in

1991/92. For the period under review, direct budgetary assistance from New Zealand amounted to $NZ 4.3 million. Additional revenue was generated in Tokelau by shipping charges, sales of postage stamps, handicrafts and coins, customs duties and exclusive economic zone fees. These revenues cover recurrent local costs. Tokelau is responsible for managing and spending these funds.

44. New Zealand provided $NZ 700,000 for development projects, including the construction of an inter-atoll vessel, the establishment of the Apia-Tokelau shipping link, poultry farming, a community care for the elderly project, the production of newsletters for the youth, and repairs to adult learning centres. In addition, it provided emergency and disaster relief totalling $NZ 75,000 in 1991/92 ($NZ 5,000 to each atoll) following Cyclone Val in December 1991.

45. New Zealand made a further grant of $NZ 1 million to enable Tokelau to liquidate its deficit resulting from poor financial management. Improved financial management and reporting systems have since been introduced.

46. A grant of $NZ 500,000 was made to enable the ownership of properties occupied by staff of the Office for Tokelau Affairs at Apia to be transferred to the Office from the Ministry of External Relations and Trade.

C. Development assistance

47. The two principal goals of Tokelau's development strategy are to develop the transport/communications system and to enhance and supplement the existing subsistence lifestyle. In its current annual report, the administering Power states that its development assistance programme with Tokelau endeavours to address both areas of need. Unlike budgetary support, project assistance is intended to assist development activities rather than meet recurrent costs.

48. In addition to New Zealand, various international agencies also gave assistance to Tokelau. UNDP was the largest donor after New Zealand. The planning figure for 1992-1996 was US$ 1.077 million, the bulk of which was set aside for improving Tokelau's telecommunications. UNDP also continued to assist with the upgrading of Tokelau's power and water supplies and the construction of sea walls. In addition, it provided three volunteers to Tokelau. 7/

49. Other international or multilateral donors to Tokelau included the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), WHO, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), SPC, the South Pacific Environmental Programme and the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA). The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided US$ 33,000 to enable the five-yearly census to be undertaken in November 1991.

D. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries

50. Practically all land is held by customary title in accordance with the customs and usages of the inhabitants. The Tokelau Amendment Act, 1967, provides that the people of Tokelau may dispose of their land among themselves according to their customs, but they may not alienate land by sale or gift to non-indigenous inhabitants. Land holdings pass from generation to generation

within the families, and are the privilege of the head of the family group. Some land is held in common.

51. Because of Tokelau's sandy surface cover, vegetation has traditionally been limited to the coconut palm, breadfruit and pandanus. A successful vegetable-growing scheme, initiated with financial assistance from UNDP and technical advice from SPC, has been extended to Nukunonu and Atafu. A project aimed at developing root crops will also be extended to these two atolls. In order to protect the crops, programmes for the control of various infestations continue to be carried out.

52. Tokelau's livestock now comprises pigs, fowl and ducks. Attempts to improve the local swine breed have achieved positive results.

53. Ocean, lagoon and shellfish are plentiful and are a main constituent of the diet. The most common species of fish caught are tuna, skipjack and mullet. UNDP has provided fish-aggregating devices to help increase catches. Under an agreement between the United States of America and the States members of FFA, the American Tuna Fish Association (ATFA) is allowed to fish in the exclusive economic zones of the region in exchange for the payment of fees. Whether or not United States ships actually fish in the waters of Tokelau's exclusive economic zone, the Territory is entitled to assistance for economic development from ATFA by virtue of its being a beneficiary of the agreement to which New Zealand is a signatory. A fish-processing plant has been operating on Atafu since October 1990, funded by the FFA-United States Tuna Treaty. The plan processes fresh tuna into marinated, sun-dried tuna flakes.

54. A trochus-seeding project was introduced on Fakaofo in the 1980. During the period under review, stocks were replenished with specimens from the Cook Islands and the project was extended to cover Nukunonu and Atafu.

E. Transport and communications

55. Given its extreme isolation, Tokelau is heavily dependent for its contact with the outside world on effective shipping and telecommunications services. The most recent report of the administering Power states that at present, unfortunately, neither service is satisfactory.

56. Tokelau continues to rely on shipping services for all transport, including for passengers, cargo and mail. The MV Wairua, owned by a Fiji-based shipping company, makes the round trip between Apia and the Territory once a month. A Western Samoan barge, MV Fotu O Samoa, undertook additional charters to transport building materials and supplies. Neither service was entirely suitable, however, whether in terms of cost, capacity, condition or availability, and efforts to find ways to upgrade the Apia-Tokelau shipping services continued, although without success.

57. In November 1991, New Zealand formally handed over to Tokelau, the MV Tutolu, a purpose-built catamaran for travel between the atolls. The ship was at Apia on its way to Tokelau when Cyclone Val struck. Although it escaped damage, mechanical and other problems restricted its effectiveness during the initial months of its operation.

58. The General Fono has rejected plans for the construction of an airstrip on the grounds that the land would be better used for copra and food production. 8/

59. In its current annual report, the administering Power states that the existing system of telecommunications is also unreliable and limited, allowing for direct external communication only with the Office for Tokelau Affairs at Apia. UNDP and the New Zealand Government have embarked on the necessary preparation, however, for introducing a more effective satellite-based system.

F. Public works

60. During the period under review, various public work projects were carried out on the three atolls, including repairs to sea walls and buildings damaged by Cyclone Val. A number of projects were completed.

61. In addition, a new power house was under construction on Nukunonu, and on Atafu, a new septic tank for the hospital and a new meeting house were under construction.

G. Energy

62. All three atolls are provided with UNDP-funded 36 kVA diesel generators to improve their electricity power supplies. New cables were laid to replace old wires and new pillar boxes were connected. Household metres were installed in each home. A new 41 kVA alternator has been purchased for Nukunonu, and a 31 kVA alternator for Atafu. UNDP continues to assist with the improvement of electricity supply on the atolls. Cables damaged by Cyclone Val have been repaired.

H. Banking and credit

63. New Zealand currency and the Tokelau souvenir coin are legal tender in Tokelau.

IV. SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

A. Health and social services

64. Each of the three atolls has a hospital equipped with ample supplies of medicine and medical and surgical instruments. Critical or difficult cases are referred to Western Samoa or New Zealand for treatment.

65. A major concern regarding health conditions in Tokelau is the rapid rise in the incidence of non-communicable diseases, such as hypertension, heart disease, diabetes and gout. Changing lifestyles as well as smoking, beer-drinking and the increasing dependence on imported foods are reported to be the underlying causes for these changes in the health patterns of the people. 9/

66. Tokelau became an associate member of WHO in May 1991. The WHO Country Programme for Tokelau for the 1992-1993 biennium provides for training of a medical graduate in Fiji, training of a theatre nurse, post-graduate studies in tropical health for one medical officer and the training of a public health nurse. The programme also provides for basic dental equipment associated with the centralization of selected services.

67. UNFPA has approved a three-year programme for Tokelau, beginning in 1992. Provision has been made for the establishment of a maternal and child health programme and a family planning programme; and for the supply of basic equipment, as well as family planning devices and pharmaceuticals. As part of the training component, staff nurses will undertake post-graduate training in midwifery, and on-the-job training of local staff nurses will be undertaken by a United Nations Volunteer medical officer.

68. An immunization programme funded by the United Nations Children's Fund for the six childhood diseases is progressing well, with coverage of over 90 per cent of the target population. No cases of tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, poliomyelitis, tetanus or measles were reported in the past two years among infants and children up to five years of age.

69. Immunization against hepatitis B was conducted in November 1991 with assistance from the New Zealand Department of Health. Virtually full coverage was achieved among children ranging from newborn to five years of age.

B. Educational conditions

70. Each of the three atolls has modern and well equipped primary and secondary schools for children between the ages of 5 and 18 years. In 1987, a national form V class was introduced on Nukunonu. The class is open to students from the other two atolls who must board with Nukunonu families during the school year. Education is free and school attendance is close to 100 per cent. There are also preschool classes in each village. Each school has a library which is also used by the local community.

71. Tokelau's teaching establishment comprises 43 qualified teachers and 13 teachers' aides. Each atoll has a parent-teacher association that helps to organize school activities.

72. In the past, qualified students might take examinations for scholarships for further study in New Zealand upon completing form II. Under a new policy instituted in 1990, examinations were given at the form V level. It was considered that under the earlier system, students were being sent overseas at too young an age.

73. Adult learning centres have been established on each of the atolls. The centres offer programmes aimed at developing youth programmes and traditional skills, such as carving and weaving, as well as courses on specific trades, such as sewing, outboard motor maintenance and engineering.

74. Teachers are being encouraged to upgrade their professional and academic skills through correspondence courses and in-service training. Two volunteers

from New Zealand are helping teachers to improve their abilities. One is assisting with the establishment of form V science programmes and is providing in-service training. The other is helping to develop the preschool curriculum. Effort is being put into the development of women's and youth programmes, as well as sports programmes.

75. There are 97 Tokelauan students and trainees studying overseas in New Zealand, Western Samoa, Fiji, Tonga, Niue, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. Of these, 39 are secondary school students, 14 university students and the rest are studying or receiving training in a variety of technical skills.

C. Housing conditions

76. The people on Atafu live in one village, which is situated on part of a rotu (reef-bound islet). On Nukunonu, the village occupies about half of one motu, which is connected by bridge to a neighbouring motu where some families have settled. The village on Fakaofo is on a small but comparatively high and well shaded motu. A second village has been established on a larger nearby motu, Fenuafala, where the school, the hospital and other facilities are located.

77. A government-subsidized housing programme is in place on all three atolls. As a result, the number of houses of traditional construction has decreased significantly.

D. Welfare and relief

78. Respect for the aged is an integral part of the social system of the islands, where the responsibility of the family to provide for the aged and needy is accepted. Village women's committees, consisting principally of married women, assist the medical officers and nursing staff with infant care and child welfare. A pension is paid to both men and women over the age of 60 years.

E. Labour and employment

79. Copra production and the manufacture of handicrafts are the only industries of significance in Tokelau. Most labour is devoted to the procuring of food from lagoons, the ocean or plantations; to the maintenance of villages; and to the production of handicrafts. Various public works and agriculture programmes and projects also provide employment. All paid-worker positions are rotated to distribute public service wages more widely throughout the community. Some work is carried out under contract by the village labour forces.

F. Crime prevention

80. There is little crime in Tokelau, and there are no prisons. Punishment generally takes the form of public rebukes, fines or labour. There are three police officers each on Fakaofo, Atafu and Nukunonu.

G. Human rights

81. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified by New Zealand in December 1978, apply in Tokelau.

Notes

1/ The information contained in the present paper has been derived largely from information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of New Zealand under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations on 6 March 1993 for the year ended 30 June 1992.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. III, chap. XVII, annex, appendices I-IV.

3/ Media release issued by the New Zealand Minister for External Relations and Trade, dated 22 December 1992.

4/ The Tokelau Amendment Bill, 1986, was enacted into law at the end of July 1986 (see A/AC.109/877/Add.1, annex V).

5/ The Economist, 21 November 1992.

6/ The local currency is the New Zealand dollar. As at 1 June 1992, $NZ 1.00 was equivalent to US$ 0.55.

7/ DP/CP/TOK/3, 26 February 1992: Third Country Programme for Tokelau, UNDP, p. 2.

8/ Islands Business Pacific, vol. 18, No. 2, February 1992, p. 15 (Suva).

9/ Agence France-Presse, 6 May 1992.